

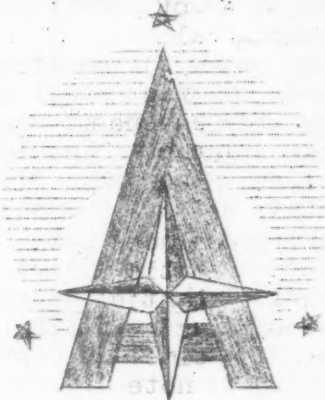
ATLANTIS

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TWO PROBLEMS OF THE DAY

At this time the scientific world is sharply divided in its opinions on two matters which are of considerable interest to all of us as they affect our future existence to quite a marked extent.

The first of this concerns creation. Did the universe arise all at once as the result of some stupendous upheaval in space, in which case it would seem that the entire supplies of the important metals and minerals may well have been conceived within the first forty minutes of this. Allied to this is the principle of entropy, which implies that the universe, like a clock, is slowly running down, and that as our supplies of everything that makes life possible become exhausted, so shall we, in common with all other forms of life, vanish for ever. The long term outlook here is most depressing, but the idea is favoured by many scientists, mainly because it does not throw their theological ideas too much out of gear.

The alternative to this is the idea of continuous creation, whereby at any time during the last ten thousand million years, the universe would have looked much as at present, in that as the old galaxies die fresh ones are always in process of being born and growing. This implies that this relatively slow process of growth and decay of galaxies might be repeated indefinitely, and that the universe may well have had no beginning and no end. Speculation as to what may have happened before this process began is outside human capacity for the moment.

The second problem which faces the world of science is that of indeterminacy, in other words whether the scheme of the cosmos is a lottery in which anything may happen or whether it is an ordered whole. Oddly enough Einstein, whose Theory of Relativity brought up the whole question, was firmly on the side of logic, and his efforts to fit modern science and his General Theory of Relativity into the same framework lasted until his death. The effect of the Theory of Indeterminacy is

rather like saying that if you boil an egg you cannot eat it and if you eat an egg you cannot boil it.

In technical terms it is impossible to tell both the position and the momentum of an electron at the same time, you can have either but not both. This assumption has proved a joy to the mathematician who has been able to construct equations using it as a basis which seem to solve all things. But what they forget is that mathematics is not an end in itself, it is merely a means of reducing natural and other phenomena to figures so that we can calculate them and it is by no means certain that the adoption of this new principle, while forming an attractive short cut, is the real solution.

This may seem stupid but, unfortunately, if the destiny of man is to be in the stars, we have got to solve this second question fairly quickly, as in it lies the possibility of overcoming, at least to some extent, the force of gravity. If the old stories of magic carpets, flying horses, and the like, have a substratum of actual truth, it would seem that at some stage in the past certain people had produced flying machines which operated with less fuss and bother than those of today. How they worked we have no idea, their secrets perished with their inventors, but it would seem that there is a possibility that the apostles of indeterminacy in nature may yet be shown to be wrong.

THE POKOTIA AND "SNAKE" IDOLS OF TIAHUANACO

by P. Allan

The Idols of Pokotia are very unlike the large, monolithic statues of Tiahuanaco. They are carved as sitting on the calves of their legs, hands resting on knees. Their bodies are emaciated, the ribs protruding. The faces show high cheekbones, slanting eyes, large curved noses and protruding lower lips. The carvings with which they are embellished, however, are definitely Tiahuanacan in character and consist of a meander design round the Turban as in Fig.1, and a braid design on the back as in Fig.2. The braids of this design pass from

the back, over the shoulders and round the forehead. Each of these designs includes two inverted human-faces.

Various idols in the Tiahuanaco region bear a representation of a "snake". That illustrated in Fig.3, from a Machaca Idol, is representative. It consists of two human-faces joined by a "snake" of four or five undulations.

From the fact that both the designs of the Pokotia and "Snake" Idols include the inverted human-face symbol it may be surmised that they are related.

The inverted human-face is very similar to the inverted puma-face of the Calendar and Great Idol where it symbolises certain distinctive passages of the Satellite. It is not unlikely that the inverted human-face symbol had a similar meaning.

The inverted human-faces of the Turban are actually part of the meander. Between the two human-faces, on each side, there are five rises of the meander, so that, regarding the human-faces as symbolising the passages, the whole design represents twelve revolutions of the Satellite.

Between the two human-faces on the back of the Pokotia Idols the braids make ten bends, so that the design as a whole also represents twelve revolutions of the Satellite.

The most likely period to which the twelve revolutions indicated by these designs could be related is the year when they were devised. If so, as may be seen from the Table on page 65 of Atlantis, Vol.11, No. 4, the year then consisted of a little over 278 days.

If this interpretation of the Pokotia Idol designs is correct, it is not unlikely that the "snake" design with its undulating body between two human-faces, also represents revolutions of the Satellite, in which case a snake of six undulations would be related to a year of a little under 278 days.

On these considerations it would appear:

(a) that the inverted human-face is the earliest symbol in Tiahuanacan symbology and symbolises the passages (or revolutions) of the Satellite.

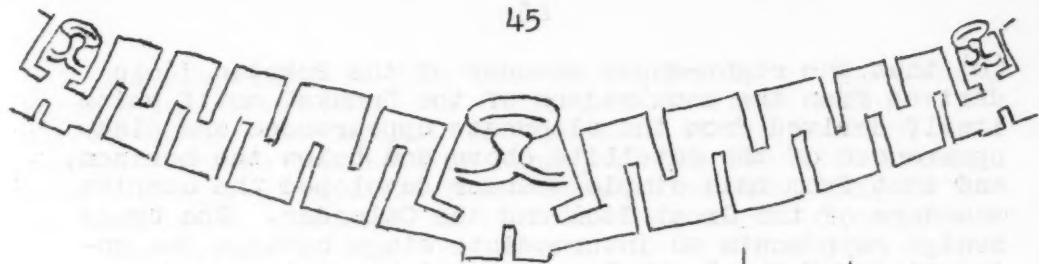


FIGURE 1.

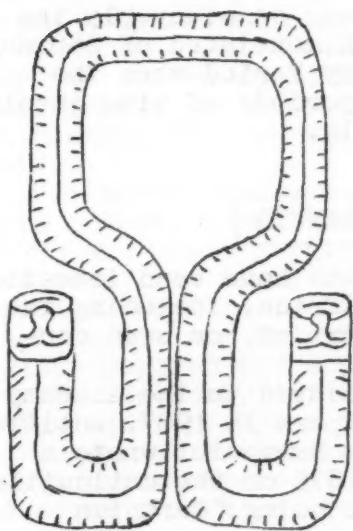


FIGURE 2.



FIGURE 3.

(b) that the right-angle meander of the Pokotia Idols derived from the undulations of the "snake" motif which itself derived from the alternate appearances and disappearances of the Satellite above and below the horizon, and that from this simple meander developed the complex meanders of the Great Idol and the Calendar. The braid design represents an intermediate stage between the undulations of the "snake" and the right-angle meander.

(c) the step, or staircase, symbol, in its simplest form a right angle, may have derived from this early meander, and thus, ultimately, from the course of the Satellite. As we know from the Calendar, the paths of both Sun and Satellite were measured in "steps".

(d) the Pokotia and "Snake" Idols are the earliest known monuments of Tiahuanaco and anti-date considerably the Zunagua Monolith, the year of which consisted of 280 days. They are very near to the Stationary Period when the year consisted of $277\frac{3}{4}$ days. The periods of time involved may, however, have been considerable.

NORTH AFRICA AND ATLANTIS

For quite a long time scientists have been investigating the possibility that North Africa, including the Sahara Desert, could have formed part of, or been contemporary with, Atlantis.

Etienne Felix Berlioux communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Lyons a series of papers in 1907, entitled "Morocco and the Atlanteans", Sabin Berthelot wrote a series of papers between 1841 and 1875 on the antiquities of the Canary islands, the last one being "Caranian Antiquities" Paris, 1879.

M. Blankenhorn wrote on the Atlas Mountains in Petermann's Mittheilungen for 1888, while Jules Rene Bourguignat, wrote on the "Symbolic Monuments of Algeria", Paris 1868.

Ali Bey El Abbassi, or Domingo Badia y Leyblich, published his "Travels in Morocco, Tripoli, etc." in two volumes in London in 1816, and followed this up with a book on "The Ancient Island of Atlantis and the possibility of an interior sea in the Centre of Africa", Paris 1814.

Then Butavand in his "Veritable History of Atlantis", Paris 1924, based Atlantis on Tunisia. M. Aime Rutot placed Cerne, the Capital of Atlantis, at the Western Terminal of the Grand Atlas Range, on the Atlantic Ocean, with a series of shallow lakes stretching from Tunisia to Casablanca, parallel to the existing mountain ranges.

Ibn Kaldun in his "History of the Berbers", of which a French translation was published in Paris in 1825, also spoke of Atlantean connections.

Dr. Rouire published several papers on the "Former Inland Sea of Africa" in Paris between 1884 and 1886 complimenting those of E. Roudaire, published in 1877.

The above are but a few of the eminent writers who investigated the possibilities of a North African connection with Atlantis during the last century.

However it must be admitted that it was not until after the second World War that the interest of the French public was reoriented to the possibilities of the past history of the Sahara Desert and the surrounding country.

The person who was mainly responsible for this was Pierre Benoit, whose novel, "Atlantide" first published in 1920 and since reprinted many times, apart from having being made into three of the worst films which have ever disgraced the film industry, probably has as great an effect in its way as did "She" and "Allan Quartermain" by Rider Haggard for South and Central Africa.

The legendary Antinea of Benoit, may well have been the Tin Hinan of Byron de Prorok, whose mummified body was found near Tamanrasset and brought to England for exhibition somewhere about 1927, although it should be made clear that these royal names are more in the nature of titles, such as Caesar, Kaiser, King, etc, rather than personal names.

Jean Gattefosse, who has resided near Casablanca for many years, came into touch with the "Silver Belt", a royal relic of Atlantean times, first discovered in a 1st Dynasty Tomb about a century ago, then lost to sight until it was discovered in an antique dealer's shop on the French Riviera in 1920, only to vanish again, this time without trace, about the end of 1926. I have two

different photographs of this regalia and one was published in "Atlantis" in May 1952 and the other in our sister journal the "Pendulum" in January, 1953, in the hope of finding some trace of it. Unfortunately this was not possible.

The background of the Silver Belt story was incorporated in the "Portes de Bronze" published in Paris during the last war, which tells of a party of archaeologists who discovered in the South flanks of the Atlas Mountains, a cave, in which was a door of bronze which they were unable to open. Having been rendered drowsy by a combination of aromatic woods which had been used to make a fire and some packets of incense which were burnt with it, they had a vision of the last days of Atlantis, of the Amazon Queen Tamatatl (from which one can extract Atlantan) the then owner of the Silver Belt, of the disaster caused by the capture of Selene the tiny planet which was to become our present moon, of the destruction of Nysa the Sacred City, and of the final eclipse of a nation. In this work, with its fascinating descriptions, one detects the vision which inspired Rider Haggard in so many of his works, such as "Aeysha", "She and Allan", "Montezeuma's Daughter", etc. But unfortunately no publisher saw eye to eye to me with this and, consequently, my English translation remains unpublished to this day.

Gattefosse assumes that in the final stages of the Atlantean civilisation the centre had largely shifted from the Island Continent to North Africa. We have, as yet, no means of ascertaining whether this idea is correct, but it seems reasonably certain that the whole area was dotted with cities, some of them large, from the Atlantic Coast to the Nile. Recent archaeological work in Egypt shows that Memphis, the capital of ancient Egypt, had a population of at least a million at about 3000 BC, and for all we know this may have been the case a thousand or more years earlier.

Most of these cities are buried under the sands of the desert and are sure to be rediscovered within a few years with the advent of modern methods and ideas. Of course the old ideas die hard. Only a day or so ago it was stated by a well known archaeological expert on the

Middle East that civilisation probably began in Anatolia, the home of the Hittites, and not in Mesopotamia. Well that is a step in the right direction, but not nearly far enough. I feel sure that the Sahara offers as many treasures to the field worker as the Middle East or even Latin America.

Of the legendary cities of the past there are four of sufficient importance to be mentioned. These are Iram; The City of Brass; Nysa; and, finally, Cerne.

Iram "The Many Columned", was said to have been built by Shadadd, son of Ad, and to have had palaces built of alternating rows of silver and gold bricks, while its walls were set in precious stones. It is mentioned in the Old Testament and twice in the Koran. The early Arab writer El Tabaree records the tradition that it was situated in the desert beyond Andalucia, or Spain, which puts it somewhere in North West Africa. The story of its discovery is given in the Arabian Nights. It is said to have been nine square miles in area, with walls 75 feet high, pierced with four gateways. It had thirty thousand houses and was destroyed by fire, lightning, and floods. It obviously belongs to the Atlantean and not to the Arabian period.

The City of Brass is the title of one of the stories in the Arabian Nights, when an expedition set forth to seek a fabled city of the dead packed with treasure. Midway in their journey the explorers find an equestrian statue which, when cleared of sand, swings round on a pivot and points the way to the city. When they arrived the city had two towers coated with sheets of brass, and inside was another equestrian statue which actuated the gate mechanism. Inside there was a stairway of different coloured marbles, and the mummified bodies of the Queen and her Court. This may have been the capital city of Queen Tin Hinan.

Nysa, the city of Gattefosse's story may not have been either Iram or the City of Brass, but such a possibility should not be written off. It was an inland city and so cannot have been Cerne which was a port.

Cerne, the sea coast port of North Africa was somewhere near Agadir. Whether its remains are to be

sought in the sea or whether they have just vanished with time is not known. The legendary background is too great to be ignored.

Finally there is the clue of the Siriadic Columns or Pillars of Hercules, which Josephus said were put up by Thoth the First Hermes, were always in pairs, one of brick to withstand fire and one of stone to withstand flood. They had on them historical and astronomical information. Arabic legend says they were put up by Surid, a pre-diluvial King, who also had the great Pyramids built as repositories for scientific knowledge. Two of them stood near the Straits of Gibraltar, and records of others have come from as far away as the Eastern end of the Black Sea. They may well have been obelisks like those of Queen Cleopatra in London and Paris. It is always possible that one may have survived until now by having been built into some ancient building, church, fortress or castle.

At this period the Libyan culture may well have been a purely white one, with a black one, South of it stretching as far as the Belgian Congo.

The Libyan culture has been broken up by the Arab infiltration from the East and Negro infiltration from the South, and now has practically no traces of its former greatness. Oddly enough, Leo Frobenius, the famous explorer, was able to find greater traces of a past cultural importance among the black races of West Africa, mainly in art and kindred forms, than has ever been found in the North, presumably because the wave of Arab migration arrived too late.

Frobenius, whose travels occupied the first quarter of the present century, wrote numerous books on African cultures. His work is commemorated by a Frobenius Institute in Germany, but it is not known whether they are still interested in his African ideas. E.S.

Details of the City of Brass were published in Atlantis for September 1951, of "Many Columned" Iram in September, 1952, and of the Siriadic Columns in March 1952. Rutot's map of Atlantis in November 1954, all with extensive bibliographies. Copies of all of them are still available.

GEOGRAPHICAL SYMBOLISM AND ATLANTIS

by N.Th. Zirov

A curious figure from the past which falls under this heading is Quetzalcoatl, the "Plumed Snake", of Mexico. This Toltec, Aztec, God, has been named after a non-existent animal or reptile. It is possible that the name originally meant the "Man from the Country of the Plumed Snake", and that he came from a land in the Eastern or Atlantic Ocean. Some of the Indian tribes in America had a tradition of a "Snake Island" in this ocean. The Linapy tribe record in one of their songs that the land of Kusuaki which was destroyed by fire was cloven in two by the Earth Snake: Akemenaki.

It is also of interest that in Scandanavian myth the Midgard, the land of men which extended from the ice and snow of the glaciers to the North of Atlantis to the fire and heat of the tropical and volcanic areas to its South, was surrounded by a giant snake, known as Jormungard, the sister of Fenrir and daughter of Loki. This serpent defended Mannheim, the land of men, from the intrusion of the sea.

If we take it that this "Snake Island" is related to the Atlantic Ocean, we note on a map of the land lying underneath the waters that there is a huge snake shaped range of mountains, the Mid Atlantic or Dolphin Ridge, with a cobra like widening for its head just where the Azores are situated, which may well have been the principle kingdom of legendary Atlantis. When Atlantis was above water, and this ridge was covered with huge forests and glaciers, just as is a bird with feathers, then it may well have been known as the "Land of the Plumed Snake".

Finally the reference by Plato to five pairs of twin sons of Poseidon, each of whom ruled over a kingdom, may be explained by the possibility of five states having been situated on each side of this mountainous backbone to the continent.

ATLANTIS
by Arthur Louis Joquel II
Part 1

The legend of the lost continent of Atlantis is the most fascinating story which man has ever known. The theme of the great island in the Atlantic Ocean, which was destroyed with all of its people and its wealth in a single day and night of earthquake and flood, has for several thousand years intrigued everyone who heard it.

Heated argument and debate has raged over whether Atlantis ever really existed or not, and if so, where and how long ago. Over 2,000 separate books and articles have been written about it; there have been Atlantean societies and magazines. Several motion pictures have been based on it, and expeditions have searched for it on sea and land.

Within the past thirty years or so, the theory of Atlantis has been out of favor with orthodox scientists. Historians, geologists, antropologists and others, building up their little pictures of the origins of man and his society, found it easier to ignore certain facts than to explain them, and easier to belittle those who favored the Atlantean theory than to answer their claims honestly.

But recent developments in a number of fields of research are making it increasingly difficult to hold this attitude. New bones of prehistoric man cannot be fitted into the old charts of evolution; the method of dating ancient objects by the radioactive carbon they contain has produced many results favorable to the Atlantean hypothesis. Deep-sea soundings and many other studies add to this new vision of man's past.

Many systems of history and pre-history have been devised, only to be found unsatisfactory. Those in current use are no better. They fall short of truth and have to be discarded because they ignore the almost universal influence which Atlantis and its empire had on later nations, even long after it had vanished beneath the waves.

To tell the story of Atlantis, it is necessary first

to look at the geography of the world as it was from perhaps a million years ago up to about 10,000 B.C. The general shape of the continents was the same, the poles and equator were in nearly the same places that they are now; but there were a number of important differences.

Instead of the Mediterranean Sea, there were two fertile lake valleys lying in that area; but there may have been a shallow sea where the Sahara Desert is now located. Over in central Asia, where now is the desolation of the Gobi Desert, there was an inland sea with a large island in its center. Java and the East Indies were connected by land to Asia.

The island of Ceylon, off the tip of India, was much larger then that it is now. The British Isles were connected to the European continent, and also extended further out into the Atlantic Ocean.

Two great islands existed in the Atlantic Ocean. The western one has been named Antillia, since its mountains form what are now the Antilles or West Indies. The island to the east was that which was called Atlantis; it lay just beyond what is now Spain and North Africa.

The mountains of Atlantis were what are now the Azores Islands. There was a vast plain in the center of the island, and four rivers ran from the mountains to the four corners of the compass. The warm current of the Gulf Stream warmed it, while northern Europe and north America were in the grip of the snow and blizzards of four successive Ice Ages.

Researchers into the problem of the lost Atlantis almost all agree that the island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean was the true birthplace of mankind. Some students of the Christian scriptures have thought that Atlantis was the location of the Garden of Eden; and orthodox scientists, unable to find a satisfactory locality where man might have evolved on lands now known, may soon be forced to admit that Atlantis could be the solution to their problems.

The placing of intelligent beings, very like ourselves, on the Earth a million years ago requires no new excavations or findings of skulls or artifacts, but only a realistic look at data now available. For

there exist many evidences to show that large-brained, fine-featured people lived at least that long ago; that they were not primitive savages, but had a highly developed culture, even if they did not use metals or develop machines.

The Atlanteans seem to have possessed, in addition to the five senses which we have today, mental powers which we dimly recognize as telepathy.

Living on the warm and comfortable island of Atlantis, and in the temperate and tropical zones of the Earth, they slowly and over a period of many thousands of years developed a civilization which we can recognize. During much of this time they lived an idyllic life; and, contrary to many conventional ideas, they were not savages or cavemen, but lived by eating fruits, nuts, and other plants.

But at the same time, competing with them for a place in the world, were other types of men, those which can be truly called primitive. A number of their low-browed, small-brained skulls have been found; some were giants, standing eight and ten feet high, closer to the great apes than to men. Some, like the Neanderthals of 50,000 years ago, were cannibals.

These degenerate types were outcasts from the higher culture of the time, and may have skulked about in bands, perhaps kidnapping and sometimes killing any of the true men that they could. Their dead were buried, sometimes with elaborate ceremony, and thus we find samples of their bones. But the true men seem to have practiced cremation of their dead, which is why we find so few of their remains.

These fearsome giants and dreadful man-eaters have found their way into stories and legends in every country. They are the ogres and monsters that populate fairy tales; even from this long ago, half a million years or more, their threat was told and retold from one generation to another, from tribe and clan and group down to our own time.

If these Atlantean people did exist, and their land is now sunk below the sea, what traces did they leave behind them? Many kinds of records of them remain,

scattered from England to Arizona, and from Egypt to Hawaii. They gave us the beginnings of all civilizations.

In order for a civilization to develop beyond the stage of savagery, certain inventions or developments are essential. Fire and the wheel are two of these; but there are others - the art of writing, of agriculture, of building, of measuring and counting, which are also vital. A culture needs astronomy to measure the year and the seasons; it needs laws to regulate its affairs; it needs religion and ethics to provide moral and spiritual guidance.

Scattered around the world, in the legends and histories of the oldest nations known, are a group of stories which are curiously identical. They tell how, when the people lived like beasts, there appeared among them a creature or being who knew all things, and taught them all of the arts and sciences; and it seems logical to consider that these beings were missionaries from the island of Atlantis.

One thing these stories agree upon, and that is the direction from which these teachers came. No matter whether the legend is found in Central America, as in the story of Kulkulkan or Quetzalcoatl; or he is called Oannes among the Babylonians of the east, or Fo-Hi in the chronicles of the ancient Chinese, the story is the same. They came from what would have been the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and then returned there when their work of civilizing was completed.

And from the things they taught the people all around the world, we can piece together much about them. They worshipped the Sun, and taught that it made all life grow on Earth. They cremated their dead, believing that in the flames the body returned to its original union with the rest of all things.

The symbol of the Atlanteans was the swastike. Just why they used this has not been determined; it may have been a design based on the four rivers and four great canals which existed on the Atlantic island, or it may have been a symbol of the group of stars which we call the "Great Bear" as it went around the sky.

They taught astronomy, and some of their star maps are carved on rocks in Scandanavia. The ancient Chaldeans and Babylonians claimed to have charts of the stars which went back over long periods.

All of the legends of Atlantis tell that it had a great mountain in its midst, and that here were located the temples of its religion. And this may have been the origin of the pyramids which are scattered around the world; they were smaller copies of the sacred mountain, where the same ceremonies were performed as in the homeland.

The world's important pyramids are located in a curious pattern. There are six major centers of pyramid-building, separated like the points of a sixpointed star around the 30th parallel north of the Equator. They occur in Central America, the Pacific Islands, in Central China, and in Egypt. Only in Atlantis, now lost, and at one place in the western Pacific is evidence of this pattern not to be found.

The greatest pyramid ever discovered was built in China, it is half a mile wide on a side and a thousand feet tall. The Mexican and Egyptian pyramids frequently had passages inside them, and their apexes were designed so that sacred ceremonies could be held there.

The world is wide, and 30,000 years ago it was a more dangerous place in some respects than it is today. The mastadon and the saber-tooth tiger still thrived in North America, and other giant beasts lived in various areas. The teachers and missionaries from the island of Atlantis, in traveling to all parts of the globe, would have needed some method of marking their routes so as to guide those who followed them.

Rock carvings or petroglyphs, which are especially prevalent in the southwestern United States, seem to have been a form of these markers. Research has shown that many of them are very old; and in the stick-like human figures, tracks of human feet, and strange lines chiseled on the stone, there appears to be a pattern showing paths, waterways, and other significant information.

We are accustomed to think of measurement as a relatively recent invention. But many stone tools and

bone ornaments, found in different parts of the world, seem to reveal that they were made in certain dimensions.

Much mystery surrounds the great stone ruins and structures which archaeologists have discovered in certain countries, and on islands far from the mainland. The natives have traditions about these massive buildings which seem almost the same in every case; they tell that at some time, long before their ancestors were born, a group of giants lived there, who built the walls and roads which still survive.

In Peru, the ruins of Tihuanaco have excited admiration for their size and perfection of building. On the island of Ponape, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, the remains of Nan Metal are a cause for wonder. And it seems very possible that the legends of these ancient cities are correct - that the giants did build them; the giants which anthropology has learned once really existed, overseen in the building by the artisans of the once thriving Atlantis.

Another field in which Atlantean teachers excelled seems to have been in medicine and healing. Most of the beginnings of these arts are credited to legendary beings; and it should be noted that, apparently because of their life as vegetarians, they relied on herbs and plants for their medicines and other curative substances.

We may trace the work of the people from the island in the center of the Atlantic Ocean in many ways; and with the passing of the centuries they took on a particular identity. They are found in the legends and myths of Greece and India, for example, as the beings called "the gods". Not gods in the sense of divinity, or all-powerful creative force, but rather in the sense of having powers more than those of ordinary men.

In the mythology of northern Europe or among the American Indians, in ancient Japan or earliest Egypt, the stories are almost the same. The bringers of culture, the beings who possessed power to shake the Earth if they desired, who came out of the Atlantic Ocean and returned to a wonderful land there - they can only have been Atlanteans.

PRE COLUMBIAN CROSSINGS OF THE ATLANTIC

— A letter from P. Allan —

Dear Mr. Sykes,

I enclose an article on the Pokotia and "Snake" Idols of Tiahuanaco which you may think suitable for "Atlantis". It is very much condensed from a much longer interpretation of these Idols, and though the conclusions are interesting in that they take the Tiahuanaco culture back to very near the Stationary Period, to present the arguments fully would take up far too much space. It would be necessary also to include the Diagrams, though they could be smaller than as given. Please scrap if you think unsuitable.

I was very interested in your notes regarding pre-Columbian crossings of the Atlantis Vol.12, No.2. I had just been reading Posnansky who in his "Tiahuanaco, The Cradle of American Man", Vol III, devotes some space to the matter. He refers to a work by a Chilean, Dr. Anibal Echevarria Reyes, entitled "Precursores de Colon" (Boletin del Congreso de Americanistas, La Paz, 1913) "in which he notes twenty six important voyages connected with the discovery of America previous to Columbus."

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

P. Allan.



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BOOKS

The Theory of the Floating Crust.

In 1955, Mr. James H. Campbell and Mr. Charles H. Hapgood presented a novel theory as to the shifting of the earth's crust, to the American Society of Natural History in New York.

The basic idea was that the crust of the earth was like the loose skin on an orange, and that, in consequence it was capable of movement under the centrifugal force generated by the polar ice caps, or deformities in the crust, or by both these causes.

Mr. Hapgood assumes that the last change took place about 10,000 B.C. at the time of the last great climatic change and, for us at the time of the sinking of Atlantis. He now writes me that his new book: "Earth's Shifting Crust" is due to be published in this country some time this year. If it is as interesting as the ten page note on his lecture which I received in 1955, it should be well worth reading, even although I do not fully agree with all his conclusions. E.S.

The Great Idol of Tiahuanaco, by H.S. Bellamy and P.Allan post free 38/- or £6.00. Publication date middle of April. Full details in the next issue of Atlantis.

PLEASE NOTE...THAT MARKHAM HOUSE WILL BE SHUT
DOWN FROM THE FOURTH UNTIL THE TWENTY FIFTH
OF MAY NEXT INCLUSIVE FOR THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

BOOKS OF INTEREST

Atlantis Myth, H.S. Bellamy	12/- or £2.00
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